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HARDIN AND ITS SCHOOL

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by

Ray Mofield, Ph.D.

A few settlers began to flow into the area near Hardin about the time of Jackson's Purchase of the area at Cotton Gin Landing on the Tombigbee, October 19, 1818. From its part of the Purchase, the Kentucky Legislature created one county with the name of Hickman and its seat at Columbus to be effective on February 15, 1822. Only eleven months elapsed before the Legislature created Calloway County, including today's Marshall. It was to begin January 15, 1823, with its seat at Wadesboro, two miles west of present day Hardin.

When James Brien was elected to the General Assembly representing Calloway he "became a traitor" as his enemies had predicted and introduced a bill to cut off the northern half of Calloway and create a new county named for the great Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall. The bill was effective June 1, 1842. It sounded the death knell for the town of Wadesboro whose census district population was about 1600 in 1840 because central sites were then chosen for the new county seats at Benton and Murray.¹

Wadesboro had been settled late in 1818 by Bannister Wade, John Irvan, Peter Egner, Henry Darnall, James Stewart, and others.² Stewart was a great, great grandfather of Manning Stewart, Calloway County attorney, who in 1958 became the first president of the Jackson Purchase Historical Society.

Brien's bill called for the location of two new county seats near the center of each county. The one for Calloway was named for U.S. Congressman John L. Murray of Wadesboro, and the one for Marshall was named for Missouri Senator, Thomas Hart Benton, a hero in the West.

The final blow for Wadesboro was the building of the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama railroad in 1889 and 1890 which the engineers made to follow the east fork of Clark's River from Paducah into Murray and on to Bruceton, Tennessee, for its connection with the Louisville and Nashville.

The city of Hardin was named for Hardin Davenport Irvan who owned much of the land in the area as well as a general store which he moved from Wadesboro in 1890 to be on the new rail line of the PT & A. Wadesboro had been the seat of government since January 16, 1823, when the first commission meeting was held. Besides Bannister Wade, who had arrived in 1818, Andrew Bell, Arthur H. Davis, John Hodge, and George Tucker served. Governor Adair named William Curd as the first clerk and William Duncan as the first sheriff.³

Hardin Irvan had been a wealthy Wadesboro merchant for many years beginning before 1850. But with the town's virtual extinction and the coming

of the rails he moved at the age of 75 to what became Hardin. He was there when the first trial run passenger train made a trip from Paducah to Bruce-ton on September 30, 1890.⁴ Regularly scheduled service began on Oc-tober 6, 1890.⁵

There is some confusion as to his exact date of birth and death, though the differences are small and both sources agree that he lived to be 85 or 86. One lists his birth as January 28, 1815, and the death as January 24, 1901.⁶ The other source gives the birth as January 28, 1816 and the death as June 22, 1901.⁷ He is buried beside his wife in the Murray City Cemetary. She was the former Amanda Ellison, born February 5, 1827, died February 21, 1921.⁸

They had three children: John Thomas, Mary Lucy, and Eugene Fran-cis. Mary Lucy married Thomas B. Hughes on May 4, 1871. One of their sons was Hardin Irvan Hughes, born May 18, 1875. He was not only a noted physician in the village of Hardin but was president of the Hardin Bank. His daughter, Louise, married Voris Utley and they still live in Hardin. Their daughter, Linda White, lives in Benton and a physician son, Lowell Thomas Utley, practices medicine in Memphis.

The first of the Irvan clan to come to the Purchase was Hardin D. Irvan's father, John Irvan, born 1789, died October 17, 1843. His wife Mary was born in 1783, died July 9, 1871. Both are buried in the Irvan Cemetery just west of Wadesboro and are the great, great, great maternal grandparents of Ray Mofield. Hardin D. Irvan, then, is a great, great uncle.

Hardin Irvan's brother was John L. Irvan, born December 14, 1826, died October 26, 1875. His wife Rebecca was born November 13, 1832, and died October 20, 1880. Both are buried in the Irvan Cemetery. Their son was John S. Irvan (1849-1929; his wife Laura, 1871-19?) and they too are buried in the Irvan graveyard. One of their sons was Solon Rutherford Irvan (1885-1967) who married Fanny Edwards (daughter of Howell and Ely Edwards) (February 28, 1887-January 7, 1923). The oldest child of this union was Zela May Irvan (April 2, 1903-October 27, 1953). She was mar-ried March 30, 1919, to Kelzie Elvin Mofield of Olive (March 30, 1891-October 3, 1970). The second child of this marriage was William Ray Mofield, born July 3, 1921.

But back to the first train through Hardin. The conductor on that run decided that Hardin would be a likely place to settle since it appeared to be "good land and was about the middle of the line." He was 47 year old captain Alex Fulton who promptly bought a farm about halfway between Hardin and Wadesboro, married Judge Joe Price's sister, and lived there until his death in the 1940's. One of their daughters, Mahalia Fulton Brown still lives in Marshall County.⁹

From its beginning with one store in 1890, the village of Hardin became a virtual boomtown. On June 5, 1891, J. W. Stewart of Calloway County began to survey Hardin into a formal town with the purpose of incorporation.

He was hired by Hardin D. Irvan, R.W. Starks and J.R. Smith. John T. Irvan, son of Hardin D. Irvan, directed the survey.¹⁰

They laid out a town plat with three north-south streets, and four east-west streets, providing nine blocks and 132 lots on the east side of the P T & A. Cutting through town as part of Main and exiting to the west on First street was the old dirt and partially gravel road from Canton on the Cumberland to Egner's Ferry on the Tennessee, to Wadesboro, to Mayfield and finally to Columbus on the Mississippi.

Marshall County opened a common school at Hardin in the fall of 1891 in a vacant store building just south of the present post office. This served until the fall term of 1893 when a nice new frame school building was occupied immediately south of the first one.¹¹

By 1894 a local census showed Hardin with 294 persons, making the young village second in size to Benton. There was a Methodist and a Missionary Baptist church, a schoolhouse valued at \$1,000, five dry goods and general stores, four groceries, a hardware store, a hotel and boarding house, one blacksmith shop, one livery stable, one shoe shop, one barber shop, one tobacco drying and re-handling warehouse, two sawmills, one photographic studio, two physicians, a new passenger railway depot, plus several contractors and mechanics. The agent of the railroad, John T. Irvan, had just been named postmaster as well.

The first family to move to Hardin was named Shemwell, who went there in a covered wagon and made it a mobile home as long as the weather would permit. This was in the summer of 1890. By winter, Mr. Shemwell had built a one-room house and used it both as a dwelling and a photographic studio. For several years the family lived in this one-room home. They later added more rooms as their finances permitted. This house stood until R.V. Lents and Cleve Ross tore it down to build a brick garage. This was later operated by Ross and Ollie Mathis. This building was made over into a warehouse for the Dark Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Association about the time of World War I. When the Association collapsed, Will Cole purchased the building at auction, and again it became a garage.¹² Following this, Buddy Putman established a new car dealership here and sold the Preston.¹³

In March of 1891 a railroad excursion from Hazel to St. Louis was organized and several boarded the train at Hardin though it was still a flag stop and had no depot building. Crowds came from the surrounding area to see the train, starting a tradition that lived in Hardin until engine number 406 pulled the final passenger train through the village on March 31, 1951.¹⁴

Through World War II, there were six passenger trains per day—three north and three south. The story was told then that a traveler asked the conductor what was the population of Hardin and he replied, "I don't know but

you can count them—they will all meet the train!" During the author's college days at Murray State (1940-43) he would drive Edd Kellow to Murray each morning to his post as editor of the *Ledger & Times*, then ride the 9 p.m. train back to Hardin. The fare was a dime at first, but inflation shot it up to 20 cents.

Captain Alex Fulton was the conductor on the 1891 excursion. G.R. Trevathan of Wadesboro made the trip to St. Louis. He was later pastor of the Hardin Baptist Church.¹⁵

The Hardin depot and passenger station was built in 1893 and partially paid for by a voted tax within the corporation city limits. The first agent was Hardin Irvan's son, John T., who also became the first postmaster. Thus ended the days when Hardin was a mere flag stop on the P T & A. About 1920 this road was taken over by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis. In turn, the N C & St. L was absorbed in the 1950's by the Louisville and Nashville. In 1980, the L & N petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow it to close the line between Paducah and Murray. This was granted in 1981 and the rails were taken up in 1982 and 1983. Hardin was saved as a rail center when the Hardin Grain Elevator bought the line to Murray and now operates the J & J—a one engine line with 10 miles of track.

With the new depot, Hardin had a point to throw in the face of Dexter, its Calloway County neighbor little more than a mile away, but a bitter enemy, especially in the early days. Benton editor James R. Lemon, founder of *Big Singing*, took note of the sniping in the editorial:

"The two new towns of Dexter and Hardin are now at dagger points. They are one and three quarter miles apart, one in Calloway and the other in Marshall County. The train will begin stopping at Hardin on the 12th of this month, so we understand. Then the friends of Dexter will enjoin the railroad company from stopping their train at Hardin, or that portion of Calloway County will refuse to pay the taxes. There will soon be a new post office at Hardin, and it will be named Hardin. This will enrage the people of Dexter, in fact, everything that is done by the people of Hardin, make the blood boil in the veins of Dexterites.

The friends of each place are doing all they can against the other. The Hardinites claim that Dexter is no good, and the Dexterites claim that Hardin is worse; and so it goes. Who can tell?"¹⁶

During the early days of the Great Depression, the passenger station was temporarily closed, and Keith L. Pace handled the express and freight on a commission basis. Ewing Mathis then served as agent for many years. When he moved to Murray in 1951, Houston Pace handled the rail affairs on a part-time basis.¹⁷

Democrat John T. Irvan got his postal job from Grover Cleveland and served as postmaster until the election of William McKinley. In 1897 with a Republican in the White House and these jobs not then under Civil Service, L.C. Starks was named postmaster. He served until 1933 with the exception of the Woodrow Wilson years, 1913 to 1921, when Democrat John Row Phillips held the post.¹⁸

Others have since included Donald Hughes, Clay Darnall, Genella Dunn Padgett Lawrence, and the present one, Mary Alice Washburn Morris. About seven different buildings have been the home of the office. It is now located in a modern air-conditioned structure at the corner of Second and Commerce.

On April 1, 1904, two rural routes were opened out of the Hardin Post-office. RFD #1 covered from Hardin to the east including Aurora. The first and only carrier was Henry Gardner who operated it until his retirement, when the two were consolidated. RFD #2 covered the area from Hardin west including parts of Calloway County lying between Wadesboro and Kirksey. The very first carrier was W. Harvey Brown. He was succeeded by Rudy M. Gardner, younger brother of Henry. At Rudy's retirement, the post was filled by Donald Hughes. Then came Voris Utley, and today the carrier is Eddy M. Jones with Errol Thomas Gay as substitute.

Other businesses in Hardin during the teens and 20's included a 5 and 10 cent store, Bray's Studio, McCuistion's Drug Store, H.L. Smith Movie Theatre, two tobacco warehouses, two garages, a livery stable, two blacksmith shops, and the Hardin Bank, organized in October, 1905.¹⁹

The man who led the way for the new bank was C.O. Lowery, known locally as the "one-legged" banker. He had formerly served as a clerk in the Livingston County Bank. The first cashier as the chief operating officer was then known, was J.O. Rutter, who also came from the Bank of Livingston County. He served until 1911. Others involved in the 1905 incorporation were: G.A. Combs, Dr. C.E. Clayton, I.O. Walker, W.S. Ivey, E.H. Pace, Dr. Hardin Irvan Hughes, J.B. Wilson, and E.F. Irvan. The second cashier was David E. Booker who stayed from 1911 until the bank failed in the Great Depression year of 1933. An attempt was made by the newly organized FDIC to reorganize the bank, and it operated under Voris Utley as officer in charge until 1935. Assistant cashiers over the years included Fannie Rutter, sister of the first cashier, Clyde Johnson, Delbert Cope, Regina Pace, and Ben Loman Trevathan, who later turned the Bank of Marshall County at Benton into Marshall County's largest bank.

In 1930, Hardin's most noted unsolved murder occurred when 34-year old bank janitor Irby Hurt vanished on the morning of August 7, 1930. Despite careful searching of the area his body was not found until October 5 by some hunters in Clark's River Bottom near Dexter. Calloway County Coroner J. Horace Churchill reported that he died from a "massive blow to the skull."²⁰

A number of physicians served Hardin in its glory days. Included were Dr. Russell, father of John Russell, chairman of the People First National Bank of Paducah; Dr. C.E. Clayton; Dr. Victor Starks; Dr. Euclid Covington, whose father had been a physician at Wadesboro; Dr. H.I. Hughes, and Dr. F.C. Coffield. By 1940, Starks had moved to Kirksey, Covington to Murray, and Coffield to Benton. Drs. Russell and Clayton were both deceased leaving only Dr. Hughes. At his death in 1944, Hardin was without a physician for almost the first time in its history. In the 1950's, Dr. James (Cotton) Norwood practiced there as an osteopath until his death in the 1960's.

Hardin was served only by local dirt and gravel roads until the building of a new state highway, Kentucky 95, in 1929. Running from Paducah to Hazel, it is now US 68 from Paducah to Draffenville and US 641 from Draffenville to Hazel. The number 95 exists now only from Palma to Calvert City. Road and drain work was finished in 1929 and a gravel surface added in the spring of 1932. The old Egner's Ferry to Columbus Road was upgraded in 1933 with a gravel surface from Mayfield to Hardin. New concrete and steel bridges from Mayfield to Aurora were constructed in 1937 and the road was given the number of Kentucky 98. Concrete pavement from Hardin to Mayfield was poured in 1938 during Bob Humphrey's reign as highway commissioner under Governor A.B. (Happy) Chandler. The Mayfield native did not forget his Graves County birthplace. But first class asphalt was not laid from Hardin to Aurora until after World War II.

The isolation of the area was reduced somewhat with the construction of two new bridges east of Hardin on the Cumberland at Canton and partly in Marshall County at Egner's Ferry on the Tennessee. The project got under way November 1, 1930, at a cost of half a million dollars.²¹

The bonds for this toll structure were finally retired during the administration of Governor Willis in 1945. When the waters of Kentucky Lake were fully impounded in 1945-46, the old \$500,000 structure was jacked up at a cost of \$2,000,000 but it was sound and a new one would have cost \$7,000,000. It still serves well today.

In 1913 the Hardin Commerce Club decided that weekly newspaper published within the town would add to its prosperity. Soon, enough money was raised to begin and a typical rural weekly known as the *Hardin Star* was started with L.E. Dodd as editor. Later the plant was sold to J.C. Speight of Mayfield. In 1916 it was sold to Leonas C. Starks who improved the paper until the circulation was county-wide. The name was briefly changed to the *Hardin Enterprise* and finally, to the *Marshall County Enterprise*.

Starks had lost the postmastership on the election of Wilson and he continued to publish the paper until the Republicans won the presidency with Harding in 1920. With Harding's inauguration on March 4, 1921, Starks resumed his old job as postmaster. By this time his son, Loraine, who had been assistant editor, became editor-in-chief. The paper prospered until the advent of the Great Depression. In 1930 the plant was moved to Murray

merged with the *Times* to become today's *Ledger & Times* which went daily in 1947.

A common school had been opened at Hardin in 1891 in an old store building which with a few alterations became a palace of learning. It stood where the Ryan-Miller Department Store was later located on the present Commerce Street.²²

Two years later the citizens had built a new school house just south of the first one, teaching higher arithmetic and grammar, and all eight grades.

Some of the outstanding teachers in the common school at Hardin before it became an independent system in 1910 were: Tom Brown, a Mr. Hayden (father of August Hayden who taught in the county many years), Mr. Brannock, Mr. West, Mr. Cross, Wilson Stone, Tom Jackson, Jessie Utley, and Lillie Fields Utley (father and mother of Voris Utley), and Andrew Jackson Wells.²³

By 1910 Hardin's leaders were thinking of a high school. They organized a graded independent school district such as the city of Benton had and began a drive for funds. Donations were received from the residents and many in the adjacent area. With this they put up a new two-story brick structure which was ready for the 1910-11 school term. Clyde Johnson was named principal and the building was large enough for a high school.

The school became a four year senior high school in September of 1912; however, full accreditation from the State was not received until early 1917, so the first full diplomas went to the class of May that year. The six graduates were: Donald Hughes, Lysle Black, Louis Jackson, Cecil Phillips, Hontas Trevathan (Castleberry), and Eunice Henson.²⁴

The school was to graduate 40 classes before it closed as a high school in the spring of 1956. Some 400 received their diplomas. The Aurora High School had been merged into Hardin in 1941. In the fall of 1957 Hardin and Brewers were combined into a new South Marshall High School with about 300 students. Hardin continued as a grade school until the fall of 1974 when all south side students began attending a new South Marshall Elementary School and the three county high schools, South, North and Benton, moved to a new central plant at Draffenville with about 1400 students.

Many of the memories of the first high school class were recalled at the first reunion of the alumni association in 1977. led by Hontas Trevathan, the group wrote out some of its thought of that time.²⁵

Hardin in the fall of 1912 claimed 550 population. It had three churches: Baptist on First, Church of Christ on Second, and Methodist on Third. There were two large general department stores: Crawford-Jones-Gatlin on First and Ryan-Miller on Second.²³ Both had imposing two-story brick buildings and stocked everything from farm machinery to millinery, and groceries to

hardware. Lillian Kellow was in charge of the second floor millinery department at Crawford-Jones-Gatlin. Miss Kellow went to New York in February each year and bought untrimmed hats and the trimmings. All the ladies and girls then wore hats, especially to church and on trips. She was kept busy getting the hats ready for Easter and for the Fourth Sunday in May which was Benton's "Big Singing." In August she would return to New York to buy hats for the winter. Later, Ryan-Miller set up a millinery department.

There were three or four grocery stores; Jim and Betty Pace ran a blacksmith shop; there was a barber shop, photograph gallery, a telephone exchange, Harry Rutter's Drug Store, George Trevathan's Produce House and the Hardin Bank with Dave Booker as cashier. The postmaster was J.R. Phillips. There was a sawmill, a flour mill and a hardware store. L.H. Dodd was editor of the newspaper. The two physicians in 1912 were Dr. Irvan Hughes and Dr. Euclid Covington. In 1914 Dr. F.C. Coffield joined Dr. Covington. There was a nice passenger depot with four trains per day bringing the mail. The southbound trains from Paducah arrived at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.; the northbound trains from Bruceton, Tennessee ran at 12 noon and 8 p.m.

Hardin had sidewalks before Benton. People from several miles in every direction traded in Hardin, and it seemed that everyone went to town on Saturdays. Many students boarded in Hardin to attend the high school. The only other high school in the county was Benton; while to the south, the nearest was in Murray. Twenty-nine students showed up for the freshman class in the fall of 1912. The roll included:

From the city of Hardin:

1. Black, Lysle
2. Combs, Valley
3. Hammer, Volney
4. Harris, Ira
5. Hughes, Donald
6. Hurt, Carrie
7. Jackson, Garnet
8. Jackson, Jessie
9. Jackson, Louis
10. Jackson, Thomas
11. Lents, Floy
12. Lents, Ralph
13. Pace, Anise
14. Pace, Hazel
15. Pace, Verba
16. Pace, Vernon
17. Phillips, Cecil
18. Starks, Kaley
19. Starks, Robert

From the Countryside:

1. Brazzell, John
2. Johnson, Nelle
3. Mohundro, Otis
4. Peel, Clyde
5. Prince, Walter
6. Roberts, Clarence
7. Roberts, Leon

20. Trevathan, Hontas
21. Trevathan, Ben Loman
22. Ward, John

The school and many homes in Hardin received electric lights in 1915 when Fate Cox installed a large dynamo.

The PTA was organized in the fall of 1924. Many programs were given by the parents to raise money for the school's activities and supplies. One of the big hits was a play starring the ladies called "Aunt Sofronia's Wedding." The cast included Miss Roberta Cox, Mrs. Claude McDonald, Mrs. Saltzgiver, Mrs. Ted Pace, Mrs. G.A. Combs, Mrs. Gant Henson, Mrs. Estie Johnson, Mrs. Millie Alton, Mrs. Cratus Edwards, Mrs. Clarence Williams, Mrs. Jesse Reuben Starks, Mrs. Will Norwood, Mrs. Thomas Kellow, Mrs. H.L. Smith, Mrs. Java Alford, Mrs. Isaac Green, and Mrs. Aub Pace.²⁷

The men were so jealous of the ladies and their great success, they determined to stage a "Womanless Wedding." While the ladies had given their play at the high school, the men chose a much larger loft area above the tobacco warehouse. A huge crowd flocked to see the hilarious sight of such men as Ted Pace and Leonard Davenport dressed in ruffled organdy skirts and with faces made up more heavily than the wives had been. A.J. Wells was the director. There was much laughter at the sight of Joe Darnall dressed in knee length trousers, shirt with sport collar, and a large red Windsor tie done up in a bow at the neck.

Some of the teachers up to 1933 included: Cecil Lovett, Regina Trimble, Lilla Morton, Vivian White, Mattie Elkins, Laurine Combs, Kathleen Pace, Niva Jones, Mary Lee, Ratha Hindman, Milodean McGowan, all of Murray State. Pansy Henderson is listed from Western Kentucky, and Buis Inman from the University of Kentucky.

The principals named were apparently in no particular order: A.J. Wells, Clyde Johnson, Johnnie Fitch, Homer Nicholas (Nichols?), Will Chun, John White, Reba Brown Miller, Junius Lewis, six years; Edgar Royce, William Thurmond, Dick Dowdy, Marcus Pace, Agnes Foust, Fannie Rutter Smith.²⁸

Listed as high school assistants are: Harrison Fitch, Meta Mathis, Genella Dunn, Emma Keel, Golda Dunn, Hilda Gough, Ada Darnall, Roberta Cox, John White, Hazel Tarry, Claude Miller, Fannye Barnett, Emma Hicks, Mildred Hatcher, Homer Lassiter, Blanche Booker, Paul Thompson, and Reba Brown.

Seventh and eighth grade teachers are given as: John White, Vivian White, Early Green, Lois Waterfield (Mother of Harry Lee Waterfield, twice Lt. Governor), A.J. Wells, Rex Brown, Mrs. Horace Jones, Mrs. Ellen Faircloth Russell, Lee Trevathan, Early Phelps, and Will Edwards.

The list of intermediate teachers include: Lula Holland, Wilson Inman, Clara Copeland, Lois Thompson, Roberta Cox, Bonnie Ratcliff, Regina Pace, Edith Hughes, Annie Campbell, Blanche Trimble, and Mitch Anderson.

Primary teachers of record were: Lydia Heath, Erie Keys, Ellen Keys, Lurcannnd Pace Cress, Bradie Denim (Denham?), Lena Lyall, Lema Cunningham, Fleta Thomas, Lena Wyatt, Jessie Waters, Lalah Fitts, Vera Morgan, Mattie Elkins and Beatrice Jones.

The music teachers were given as: Mrs. Carrie Smith Covington, Mary Waters, Hattie Laura Holton, Rubye Lee, and a Mrs. Davis.

Dramatics instructors were: Mary Leona Bishop, Hinda Burton, Margueriette Jones, and Rassie Mae Petman (Putman?).²⁹

Some other teachers names turned up by the author's interviews included: Gladys Rogers Jones, Lucille Downing, Herman Cole, Mary Russell Cole, Margarete Cole, William Wesley Chumbler, Felix Grundy Holland, Fray Holland, Alton Ross, Karl Marx Johnston, A.N. Duke, Jr., Cleo Hendon, Helen Stone Gardner, Milodean McGowan, Glenn Warren, Myrtie L. Winchester, Agnes Johnston, and Miss Flora Hartley.³⁰

A 1933 survey of Hardin includes the following: The population was 375. There were two general stores: Ryan-Miller managed by Ted Pace, and Davenport Brothers, four grocery stores: W. Raymond Scoggins, Ray C. Trevathan, Black and Wilson, and H.L. Smith. Henry G. Davenport ran a restaurant; Horace Warren had a hotel and a small store; T.E. Kellow operated a boarding house; Cratus Edwards had a barber shop; William Cole and Pete Gardner each ran a garage; there were three service stations run by a McDaniel, a Thompson, and Albert Lee. There were still two physicians: Dr. F.C. Coffield and Dr. H.I. Hughes. The grade school and high schools were still city operated, and there were still four passenger trains per day. But the area had lost its noted politicians and much of its retail trade. No longer was there a U.S. Congressman such as John L. Murray or a state representative such as John Irvan.

Other remembrances of Hardin from 1933 to the present: Ed Gardner's Produce House, Clyde Youngblood's garage, Ivan Jones' garage, Ian Erwin's garage, a cream buying station that stood were the present post office is located, Voris Utley's grocery, Roy Clark's Movie House, a barber shop run by Archie Cornwell, a telephone office run by Mrs. Willie Gay, a chiropractor, Dr. Fay Mayfield, blacksmith shops belonging to Houston and Redic Pace, Les Jackson, who played the banjo; Solon Griffin and Claude "Doughbeater" McDonald, the Pig N' Whistle, the Green Lantern, the flour mill and a grocery run by Glen Edwards.³¹

Many people came from throughout the region to board and "take higher education at Hardin."³² Many came a while and went elsewhere or

dropped out. Valley Combs made it to Christmas of the senior year but married Ben Loman Trevathan in 1916. Thomas Jackson and Charles Dexter Clayton went to Bowling Green and missed Hardin's first commencement in 1917.

The second class enrolling in the fall of 1913-14 pushed the total enrollment past the 100 mark. There were 57 coming in that fall as follows:

From Hardin

1. Arnold, Robert
2. Borders, Liza
3. Bray, Mabel
4. Cleaver, Annie
5. Cope, Wildy
6. Crisp, Pearl
7. Dodd, Agnes
8. Grubbs, Frank
9. Grubbs, Maude
10. Hartley, Homer
11. Hicks, Myrtle
12. Hughes, Donald
13. Hurt, Carrie
14. Hurt, Irby
15. Jackson, Jessie
16. Jackson, Louis
17. Jackson, Thomas
18. Lents, Floy
19. Lents, Ralph
20. Pace, Anise
21. Pace, Hazel
22. Pace, Verba
23. Phillips, Cecil
24. Trevathan, Hontas
25. Trevathan, Ben Loman
26. Ward, John

From the region:

1. Barnett, Clete
2. Barnett, Grace
3. Blalock, Boman
4. Clark, Ebb
5. Clark, Dow
6. Clark, Walter
7. Clayton, Dexter
8. Compton, Mabel
9. Dunn, Genella
10. Dunn, Joe
11. Edwards, Dent
12. Edwards, Mont
13. Gillihan, Ida
14. Harrison, Grace
15. Harrison, Gus
16. Hastings, Brent
17. Henderson, Lurlie
18. Jackson, Emma
19. Johnson, Emma
20. Johnson, Eula
21. Johnson, Nellie
22. Jones, Garnet
23. Jones, Garry
24. Lawrence, Dallas
25. Miller, Floy
26. Neal, Hurdie
27. Neal, Layman
28. Redden, Leffle
29. Shelton, John
30. Staples, Bryan
31. Youngblood, Clyde

A few others, such as Valley Combs, apparently enrolled later, perhaps as much as a week after the teachers had made up the first roll.

Will Chunn was the principal. Two years of Latin was offered. The school had opened the fall of 1912 with a football team but after John Ward's collarbone was broken in practice, this was dropped. Baseball for the boys and softball for the girls remained the only sports that year.

But in the fall of 1913 a basketball program was set up. Practice was on an outdoor court from then until the fall of 1937. Four varsity games were played the first season: Benton, Murray, Lynn Grove, and Hazel, but the scores were not available.

Piano lessons were offered as an off-campus adjunct course. Public speaking was taught by a visiting lecturer from Murray, and Hardin fielded a debate team, staged plays, and offered oral reading and oratory.

Spelling bees and cipher matches were held Friday afternoons, and Friday night was a big social events evening of the week with pie and box suppers.

The records are sketchy from 1914-15 but apparently the same people were involved.

Hardin had not been formally accredited and was awarding certificates instead of diplomas. The state demanded at least two high school teachers, and these were secured for 1915-16: Principal, John Fitch, and his brother, Harrison Fitch. However, the faculty and the school board decided they would not be fully prepared by the end of the year, so what would have been the class of 1916 became the class of 1917. It took them five years to win the coveted sheepskin.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the building of the Baptist Church with H. Boyce Taylor as speaker. He presented Daniel as an example for all but especially to the youth and took as his text Daniel 1:8 "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat nor the wine he drank; therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself." The commencement address was delivered by Professor Green from the Bowling Green State Normal School, established 1906.

Teaching the first, second, and third grades in the Hardin Elementary School that year was Miss Flora Hartley.³³ There was no one in the second class of 1918.³⁴

The third class of May 1919 had five graduates: Anise Pace (Acree), Joe Pace, Alex Fulton, Lelah Fitts, and Aline Trevathan. There were 13 graduates in the fourth class of 1920. They are: Fred Thompson, Kellow Black, Preston McCuiston, Wilson Inman, Minnie Brown, Mary Fulton, Lola Hartley, Helen Free, Gladys Putman, Bessie Hindman, Kennedy Combs, Kelly Hughes, and Hester McGowan.³⁵

The fifth class of 1921 had one graduate, who was David Inman. David became a teacher and later founded the Benton Dairy Queen.

The 1922 class at Hardin was the sixth with seven members: Johnnie Darnall, Fray McGowan, Laura Green, Guy Boggess, Voris Utley, Clara Copeland, and Nell Free.

There were eight graduates in the seventh class of 1923. The teachers were Reba Brown Miller, and Genella Dunn Padgett. The class members included: Clete Youngblood, Wilma Thweatt; Helen Stone Gardner, Tessie Haymes, Fleta Putman, Lois Thompson, Ed Watkins, and Mala Watkins. That spring was a high point for Hardin High—the basketball team bought uniforms instead of playing in overalls. Members of the team were: Connie Wyatt, David Henderson, Hise Harrison, Cecil Lovett, Scot Greenfield, Keith Pace, Dick Wyatt, and Delbert Norwood.³⁶

The 1924 class featured 10 members as follows: Fanney May Burnett, Hafley Buton Farley, John Hice Harrison, Samuel David Henderson, Ilnea Ree Inman, Julia Elizabeth Jeffrey, Gordy Bernard Johnston, Paul Jones Watkins, Maud Frances Woodall, and Connie Lee Wyatt.³⁷

In one sense the ninth class of 1925 was the largest in Hardin history when 25 received diplomas. The class of 1948 had 26 but four of them were veterans who returned from World War II, took a special test at Murray State and were counted in the class of 1948 with the 22 regular members.

The members of 1925 were: Cecil Lovett, Mattie Elkins, Silla Morton, Vivian White, Edna Harrison, Pearl Phillips, Kathleen Pace, Wayne Pace, Clell Thompson, Laurine Combs, Pansy Henderson, Palace Henderson, Retha Hindman, Niva Jones, Milodean McGowan, Regina Trimble, Keith Pace, Mary Lee, Josephine Fulton, Ruby Phillips, Buis Inman, Scott Greenfield, Ruby Ross, and Errett Starks.³⁸

Only five members appeared for the class of 1926: they included Henry Putman, Paul Norwood, Myrtle Saltzgiver, Maude Woodall, and Lucille Burnett. Junius Lewis was principal that year.³⁹

The number of graduates rose to 15 for the year 1927—the eleventh class. They were Verba Smith, Raleigh Green, Nell Crass, Beatrice Jones, Irene Conner, Avice Henderson, Betty Redden, Carman Farley, Johnnie Farley, Binnie Redden, Agnes Johnston, Pauline Brown, May Harrison, Elizabeth Brown, and Dorothy Lockman. Junius Lewis was still principal. Walter G. Jetton of Tilghman gave the Commencement address on May 6. The valedictorian was Beatrice Jones.⁴⁰

Class number 12 in 1928 totaled 15, with Junius Lewis as principal and Homer Lassiter as teacher.⁴¹ The graduates were: Afton Trimble, Clay Copeland, Trixie McDonald, Marie Elkins, Beulah Gordon, Louise Hughes, Charles Pace, William Jones, Winters K. Jeffrey, Obara Edwards, Toy Jackson, Hazel Gardner, Elsie Hindman, Lillian Chapman, and Blanche Booker. Mildred Hatcher was another teacher that year. The Commencement on May 4 featured Blanche Booker and Clay Copeland as valedictorian and salutatorian, and Dr. Charles Hire, chairman of the Murray State Physics Department as speaker. John B. Hardeman of the Mayfield Church of Christ delivered the Baccalaureate.

There were only five members of the 13th class of 1929: Mary Walker, Irvan Norwood, Paul Henderson, Ealla May Nimmo, and Flo Pace. Norwood was valedictorian and Walker was salutatorian. They later married.⁴²

The decade of the 1930's began with 10 members in the 14th class. Included were: Joe Darnall, Kittie Morton, Alton Ross, Pat Brown, and Charlie Lovett. Junius Lewis was still principal with teachers, Homer Lassiter, and Hazel Tarry.⁴³

Four girls made up the 15th class of 1931: Keith Byers, Eileen Henderson, Erma Pace, and Ruth Booker. The basketball coach that year was Murray's Claude Miller. It was one of Hardin's great teams featuring James and John Crosby, David Booker, Horace Clyde Smith, and "Racehorse" Gardner.⁴⁴

The new principal of 1932 was Edgar Royce. The 16th class was believed to have consisted of 12 members but only 10 have been recalled. Virginia Pace, Hilda Jones, James "Racehorse" Gardner, Horace Clyde Smith, Mary K. Irvan, Tom Johnson, Talmadge Ross, Bea Cope, Roy Darnall, and Mattie Jo Norwood.⁴⁵

With the depth of the Great Depression, the number 17 class of 1933 had just five members: Walter Cope, June Martin, Coy Nanney, Noble Morton, and Henry Siress.⁴⁶

With 1934 came a class of 13 for the 18th commencement: Hazel Andrus, John Edd Walker, Geraldine Putman, Brooks Blagg, Cecil Brown, Vergie Brown, Bernese Ernstberger, Lynn Dale Ferguson, Mahala Fulton, Dallas Lancaster, Archie Pogue, Edna Ross, and Nat Miller Pace.⁴⁷

Beginning with the 19th class of 1935, official lists of graduates are available from the County Superintendent's Office, but they do not always agree with the memory lists . . . sometimes adding and then again, subtracting members. The teachers were Blanche Booker, Agnes Johnston, and Gladys Jones Rogers. Class of 15 members: Ruth Ann Cope, Willie Mae Lyles, Edward Jones, Nelva Gay, James Crosby, Edna Earle Anderson, Edward Kellow, Mable Brown, David Booker, Virginia Moore, Joe Ed Cope, Lerline Ross, Coleman Jones, Billie Jones, and Roy Gordon. Among the leading basketball players that year were the famed Trimble brothers, Peg and Joel, with Marvin Prince and Edd Kellow on the debating team.⁴⁸

Both the official and memory lists agree that the 20th class in 1936 had 14 members. John Mason Anderson, Geraldine Jones, Mary Wilda Cope, Jack Martin, Evelyn Jones, Errol Gay, Joe Edd Pace, Hulen Washam, Wilma Gardner, Junior Starks, Mavis Inman, Joe Wilson Arnold, John Crosby, and Harry Pace.⁴⁹

The 21st class arrived in 1937 with only six graduates. It was a hectic year with the old high school (and grade school) building burning in February. The year was completed by using the three church buildings in town:

the largest, the Church of Christ took the high school, the grades were placed in the Baptist and Methodist plants. The graduates were: W.A. Brown, Laura Faircloth, Georgia Furgerson, Glada Nelson, Dwight Pace, and Louise Sirls.⁵⁰

For class 22 the memory list has ten—the official has eight. Rollie James Jackson and Billy Martin moved after the picture was made in October, 1937. F.G. Holland was principal. The teachers were Mary Russell Cole and William Wesley Chumbler. Members: Julian Warren, N.G. Pace, Robert Arnold, Joe Taylor Youngblood, Warren Gardner, Vester Faircloth, Hazel Lamb, and Euclid Ross.⁵¹

The 23rd class numbered eight on the official list: Brooks Harrison, Larry Doyle Puckett, Louis Burd, Vernon Curd, D.Y. Andrus, Everette Lee Crosby, Glendale Lovett. Unofficial lists also name Louis Redden, Anna Doris Lancaster, Everette Smith, Jack Elkins, Loman Nelson.⁵²

The class of 1940 was the 24th. Karl Johnston, Alton Ross and Mary Cole were the teachers. Members included: Ray Mofield, valedictorian, Alta Pearl Brown, salutatorian, Mary Glover, Robert Holland, Mary Faircloth, Rose Dunnigan, Robert Owen Cope, Roy Jackson, Ned Edwards, George A. Tucker, Winston Starks, Joe Harrison, and Dale Johnson. Among those on the unofficial list were Earline Coursey, Euclid Conner, Anna Putman, and Rose Youngblood. The debate team won the First Region Tournament and claimed third in the state with Ray Mofield named as the best speaker in Kentucky.⁵³

The 25th class of 1941 is noted as the year of the great basketball team. They lost only one game in the semi-finals of the State Tournament by one point to champion Inez. John Padgett and Tom Trimble made All-State. The 16 graduates were: Winna Starks, James Crosby, Luzerene Ernstberger, Ben Haley, James Morris, Harold Ross, Melvin Crowe, Evelyn McDaniel, Cress Gardner, Billy Irvan, Dorothy Holland, John Padgett, Eulene Darnall, Joe Thompson, Tom Trimble, and Martha Skaggs.

Beginning the second quarter century, the 26th class of 1942 numbered 22. Ruth Hicks, Bill DuBois, Kathleen Lee, Joe Ross, Ruby Henderson, Joe Gardner, Agnes Watkins, Mathel Crowe, Tom Padgett, Ray Jones, Lorene Ross, Mary Alice Washburn, Mary Miller, Joe Hicks, Brooks Walker, Phil Youngblood, Katherine Lovett, Bobby Warren, Finis Pritchard, John Elkins, and Rudell Trimble. Several who would have been in the class were scattered by the war: Troy and Roy Boggess, Laura Burd, Neal Starks, Lorraine Rogers, Ruell Trimble, J.B. Crisp, Pat Holt, Katie Mildred Dunn, Marie Cope, Irvan Faircloth, Ann Cope, and J.M. Henson.⁵⁵

Despite the war, the 27th class in 1943 had 18 members. The draft, moving, or marriage took J.D. Borders, Leon Borders, Gerald Trimble, Kathleen Mathis, R.W. Conner, Eulos Watkins, and Hugh Martin Anderson. Those who made it: Imogene Conner, Ruby Harrison, Mary Hicks,

Kathleen Holt, Marbeth Jones, Bobby Jones, Mary Turner, Ruby King, Roberta Jones, Ruth York, Ray Hutchens, Tom Lovett, Charles McDaniel, James "Cotton" Norwood, Tom Robinson, Joe Brooks Sirls, Billy Watkins, and Hugh Irvan Mathis.⁵⁶

The year 1944 marked the 28th year of graduating classes with nine on the official list. Billy Borders, Eva Gardner, Arlene Geistlinger, Harold Inman, Louis Lovett, Ross Morgan, Thomas McDaniel, Geraldine Redden, Mary Jo Washam. Others who were scattered by war included Ambress Pritchard, Dale Darnall, Phil Pritchard, "Bully" Puckett, J.T. Walters, Ned Starks, Louis Thompson, Alton Henson, Charles Crosby, Doris Johnston, Georgia Lee Darnall, Mary Anna Skaggs, Pansy Buchanon, Martha Putman, Cecil Jackson, and Hugh Albert Jackson.⁵⁷

The final class of World War II, that of 1945, had 10 members including Sudie Nell O'Bryan, Barbara Oakley, Glenna Edwards, Doris Newport, Ruby Gordon, Wayne McDaniel, Imogene Lovett, Billy Smith, Charles Boggess, and John Nimmo. This was the 29th class.⁵⁸

With the war over, the thirtieth class of 1946 reached 18 graduates. They were: Joe Boyd Anderson, Thomas Anderson, James Clayton, Joe Gold, Johnnie Hutchens, David Earl Lovett, Bobby Norwood, J.D. (Bully) Puckett, Milburn Baker, Willis Haymes Smith, Nina Burkeen, Patsy Darnall, Mary Ruth Gardner, Mary Gordon, Sarah Henderson, Mary Lou Jones, Martha Miller, and Norma Norwood.⁵⁹

Class number 31 in 1947 was the largest in years with 22. Two were veterans receiving diplomas: Pat Holt and Tommy Brown. A memory list includes the names of Eva Jones, Milodean Mohler, and James Adrus, but the school board lists only the following: Melodean Copeland, Glen Clayton, Jolette Jeffrey, Charles Byers, Charles Cope, Bobby Smith, Billy Darnall, Bobby Puckett, Carrie Reeves, Marjorie Reeves, Perry Cornwell, Harold Culver, Howard Culver, Charles Norwood, Ervin Mardis, Rufe Burkeen.⁶⁰

The biggest class in Hardin's history came with the 32nd in 1948—total of 26: Leeman (Birdog) Miller, Paul Johnston, Joe Warren, Joe Wilson, Eugene Barnett, John Canup, Betty Clack, Carl Cope, Ruth Harrison, Betty Lou Jones, Betty Ruth Jones, Betty Skaggs, Janet Scoggins, Martha Conger, Virginia Clark, Delores Tucker, Jean Jones, Kate Brewer, Ervin Arant, Roy Myers, Joe Hiett, Betty Thompson, Leonard Miller, Wilson Jones, Alton Henson, and James Andrus. The latter four passed a special exam at Murray State.⁶¹

The number of graduates in 1949 fell to 20 for the 33rd class. James Lee Gay, Louis Sirls, Lena Pearl Thweatt, Mason Thompson, Elaine Warren, Joan Hicks, Doris Brown, Betty Cornwell, Annie Copeland, Betty Clark, James English, Jean Hicks, Anna Jackson, Elizabeth Jones, Charles Lovett, Thomas Lyles, James Mathis, Charles Parker, Roy Ross, Roe Bert Siress.⁶²

The 34th class of 1950 totalled 19: Wanda Holland, Nell Miller, Sue Cope, Betty Copeland, Millie Cox, Nell Finch, Anna Gardner, Nancy Jeffrey, Ruth Jones, Margie Lee, Mildred Mardis, Darwin Lee, Billie Lovett, Joe Mathis, Charles Morgan, Dale Sirls, Glynn Travis, Wendel Watkins, Edmund Pritchard.⁶³

For 1951, the 35th class there were again 19 graduates: Anita Clay Darnall, Paul Cole, Virginia Glisson, Jo Ann Greenfield, Marion Mathis, Wilma Mathis, Frances Watkins, Pat Edwards, Larry Gardner, Donald Groves, Joe Boyd Mimms, Glen Nimmo, Tom Pace, Jack Richard, Walter Rychert, Van Siress, Jack Thompson, O'Neal York, and Kenneth York.⁶⁴

The number in the 36th class dropped to 12 including: Bobby Barnett, William Cope, Oscar Copeland, Ray Henderson, James Norwood, Charles Pace, Joe Powell, Bobby Rudd, Barbara Jones, Barbara Mathis, Louetta Ryckert, and Barabara Sweet.⁶⁵

There were 14 members of the 37th class receiving diplomas in 1953. They were: James Cathey, Ruby Clark, John Mason Darnall, Ted Darnall, Roy Junior Darnall, Garth Edwards, Gayle Edwards, Patsy Greenfield, Dorothy Hamilton, Betty Jones, Joe Norwood, Sandra Norwood, Joe Redden, and Elaine Starks.⁶⁶

A modest increase to 17 was noted in the 38th class of 1954: Dan Black, Gary Boggess, Anna Brown, Patricia Cox, Shirley Glover, Carroll Jones, Clarence Jones, Jackie Jones, Harold Miller, Patsy Mimms, Alfred Myers, Marlene Ross, Shirley Smith, Richard Tapp, William Thompson, Gene Thompson, and Glenn Watkins.⁶⁷

The class of 1955 consisted of 13 members. It was the 39th at Hardin High: Barbara Collie, Howard Conner, Lynn Gardner Darnall, Tommy Darnall, Betty Greenfield, Glen Henderson, Mary Jones, Bobby Joe Lee, Emma Orr, Bonnie Pritchard, J.W. Reed, Phyllecia Sutherland, and Carlena Sirls.⁶⁸

The long and glorious train of Hardin High School came to a close with the 40th class of 1956. This May group totalled 16. Hardin and Brewers were merged into a new South Marshall High in the fall, and the Hardin juniors became the first class at South in 1957. South Marshall reigned through May, 1974, and was then reduced to junior high status, when along with Benton and North Marshall, it was united into one giant Marshall County High School in a plant near Draffenville. Hardin Elementary graduated its final 8th grade class in May 1974 when it and Brewers were merged into a new South Marshall Elementary on the grounds adjacent to the junior high school. From its opening in the fall of 1891 and its first class in 1892, 83 classes had passed through its portals.

The final class: Ronald Edwards, Jim Ed Norwood, Mac Tucker, Thomas Utley, Eddie York, Lougene Booker, Elizabeth Brown, Louvella

Clark, Audrey Elkins, Pattie Warren, Donna Jones, Joanne Jones, Shirley Jones, Betty Sills, Donna June Anderson, and Shirley York.⁶⁹

The old Hardin High School building had been built in 1910. When it burned in February, 1937, the bricks were recycled into the "new" building. It became a Senior Citizens Center in 1974 and was used for the first reunion the weekend of July 4, 1977. About a month later it lay in ashes. The bricks of 1910 were sold to a salvage company. On the site is a new metal building for the Senior Citizens. A bit of history has vanished forever to live only in the memories of those whose lives were molded by the educators who labored there.

1. Rone, Wendell H., **An Historical Atlas of Kentucky and Counties**, Mayfield Printing Co., 1965, p. 15
2. Battle, J. H., W.H. Perrin & G.C. Kniffen, **Kentucky: A History of the State**, First ed., Louisville & Chicago, F.A. Battey Co., 1885, p. 25
3. Johnston, E. A., **History of Calloway County, Kentucky**, **Ledger & Times**, Murray, 1931, p. 2. (not paginated counted by the author)
4. **The Ledger & Times**, Murray, Ky., May 18, 1979, p. 4, no author.
5. Johnston, op. cit., p. 26.
6. **Cemeteries of Calloway County, Kentucky and Section of Adjoining Counties**, Calloway County Genealogical Society, Murray, Ky., 1965, p. 198.
7. **Bible Records of Calloway and Adjoining Counties**, Calloway County Genealogical Society, Murray, Ky., 1971, p. 184.
8. Personal observation on graves by Ray Mofield, May 12, 1980.
9. **Ledger & Times**, Murray, Ky., op. cit.
10. Freeman, Leon Lewis & Edward C. Olds, **The History of Marshall County, Kentucky**, **Tribune Democrat**, Benton, Ky., 1933 p. 70. The section on Hardin was written by Niva Jones.
11. Freeman & Olds, p. 77.
12. Freeman & Olds, p. 70.
16. Benton, Ky. **Tribune**, Oct. 8, 1891.
17. Personal knowledge of author.
18. Freeman & Olds, p. 74.
19. Freeman & Olds, p. 76.
20. **Ledger & Times**, Murray, Ky., Oct. 7, 1930.
21. **Ledger & Times**, Murray, Ky., Nov. 5, 1930.
22. Second & College, south of present postoffice.
23. Freeman & Olds, p. 77, ff.
24. Photo in the files of Ray Mofield.
25. Pamphlet prepared for the first Hardin Reunion in 1977 by Hontas Trevathan Castleberry, Louis Franklin Jackson, Valley Combs Trevathan, and Charles Dexter Clayton.
26. When Ray Mofield first remembers Hardin about 1930. Crawford-Jones-Gatlin had become Davenport Brother & Ryan-Miller was Pace's.
27. Freeman & Olds, p. 76.
28. Freeman & Olds, p. 78.
29. Freeman & Olds, p. 79.
30. Various interviews in Hardin, September, 1981.
31. Ray Mofield memories.
32. Homer Holland once told Ray Mofield that he boarded at Hardin and got his teaching certificate there. He coached Sharpe's Green Devils to the Kentucky State Championship in 1938. (Interview about March, 1949).
33. Personal interview by author with Miss Flora Hartley, at her home, August 16, 1980.
34. **Benton Tribune**, Section II, September 3, 1937.
35. Supplied by Fray McGowan Holland, Hardin.
36. From photo by Regina Trimble Lovett.
37. Memory of Beuton Farley.
38. Photo by Regina Trimble Lovett.
39. Photo by Lucille Burnett Downing.
40. Photo by Irene Conner Harrison.
41. Photo by Obara Edwards Stagner.
42. Memory of Mary Walker Norwood.
43. Phot by Leon Byers.
44. Photo by Ruth Booker Darnall.
45. Courtesy of Virginia Pace Clark.
46. Courtesy of Virginia Pace Clark.
47. Memory of Geraldine Putman Lents.

48. A.N. Duke, Jr. & photo by Edna Earle Anderson.
49. A.N. Duke, Jr. & photo by Hulen Washam.
50. A.N. Duke, Jr.
51. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Julian Warren.
52. A.N. Duke, Jr.
53. A.N. Duke, Jr.; Alton Ross & photo Ray Mofield.
54. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Dorothy Holland Warren.
55. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Julia Walker Turner.
56. A.N. Duke, Jr.
57. A.N. Duke, Jr.; story by Mrs. Rudy Gardner.
58. A.N. Duke, Jr.; photo by Dr. Gary Boggess.
59. A.N. Duke, Jr.
60. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Bobby Smith.
61. A.N. Duke, Jr.
62. A.N. Duke, Jr.
63. A.N. Duke, Jr.
64. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Anita Clay Darnall.
65. A.N. Duke, Jr.
66. A.N. Duke, Jr.
67. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Dr. Gary Boggess.
68. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Gene Thompson.
69. A.N. Duke, Jr. photo by Mac & Donna Tucker.

